The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the United States or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents per month. per month.

Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with
foreign postage achied, \$3.00.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.) The Evening Star



No. 13,156.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1895-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

### WITH SEALED ORDERS

Russian Warships Leave the Treaty

JAPAN'S REPLY CREATES SURPRISE

Willingness to Abate Some of Her Former Demands.

MEETING OF THE ENVOYS

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.-Japan's reply to the protest of Russia, France and Germany has been made. Officials will not disclose the text, but those who had expected Japan to yield express surprise at

YOKOHAMA, Japan, May 4.-Noon-The Russian warships, which were lately stationed at the treaty ports, have left with sealed orders.

It is now expected that the treaty of peace, arrived at between China and Japan,

CHEFOO, China, May 4.-The Chinese and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries are expected here on Wednesday next, May 8, in order to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of peace, Mr. John W. Foster, the American adviser of the Chinese commissioners, will accompany the latter.

LONDON, May 4.-A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says, in connection with Germany's change of front in regard to China and Japan, that it appears to have been much more clever than was at first thought. Germany has really rendered a service to European peace. The government knew that Russia would rever accept the treaty of Shimonoseki, and that France would support Russia's every step. The Franco-Russian relations would thus have become so intimate that a formal alliance between the two countries would approach realization. Germany has prevented this alliance, which would have confined itself to eastern affairs.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says the fact is that the Russia alliance is now found to be a bore. Nobody cares for the independence of Corea, and every one would be better pleased at bottom that Japan should have it than either Russla or China.

The Times has a dispatch from Shanghai stating that the Emperor of China has ratified the treaty of peace with Japan, and that Li Hung Chang will at once proceed to Chefoo to exchange ratifications with the Japanese corps.

The Times says: "Apparently on Thursday the Son of Heaven acted like a sensible man. He has bowed to fate and re fused to expose himself and the dynasty of his people to the almost certain disaster that would have been involved in prolong ing the struggle. It is the one wise step that China has taken in the war."

### Japan Abates Her Claims.

Information has reached Washington to show that in response to Russian intimations, Japan has abated her claims to the cession of Chinese territory in Manchuria, and now offers to demand only the absolute cession of the extremity of the Port Arthur peninsula, as far north as and including

Talienwan. In return for this relinquishment of ritory, Japan will demand a considerable increase of the war indemnity, originally fixed at two hundred million taels.

It is feared that this concession will not be sufficient to meet the demands of Rus sia, which will insist upon an entire abandonment of the Lalotung peninsula.

The Russian reasoning is that by the oc cupation of Port Arthur, the Japanese will dominate Manchuria as effectually as if she held a nominal title to the province. Reserving Port Arthur as a military base, and opening a great commercial port at Tallenwan, the Japanese would connect the latter by rall with Newchwang, on the line of the projected Chinese railroad from Pekin to Moukden, and divert the entire trade of Newchwang and Moukden at least in winter, when all of the other Manchurian ports are closed by ice. It would also be impossible for Russia to locate a western terminal port for the Siberian railway anywhere in Manchuria, as it would be easily closed at a mement's notice by the Japanese from their powerful base at Port Arthur, which would dominate, from a military point of view, not only Manchuria and the Gulf of Pechili, but also Wei-Hai-Wei, only forty miles across the straits.

Nothing is known here respecting the re ported failure of the peace ratifications, but it is felt that the situation is critical and that Japan's last concession will not alleviate it.

### DECLARED TURNEY ELECTED. The Vote in the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—The joint convention of the legislature decided at 12 o'clock last night that Peter Turney had received a majority of legal votes cast at the November election and was duly elected governor of Tennessee. The day was spent in discussion, which lasted until 12 o'clock, when a vote was taken, 70 yeas, 57 nays. The chair announced the vote for Gov. Turney as 94,794; Evans, 92,440; Mims, 23, 688. A battery of artillery boomed forth the news to the sleeping city, and enthusiasm prevalled. The attendance at the cap Turney as 94,794; Evans, 92,440; Mims, 23,-688. A battery of artillery boomed forth the news to the sleeping city, and enthusi-asm prevailed. The attendance at the cap-Itol was great and enthusiasm most marked

# TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Claus A. Blixt Plends Guilty to the

Charge of Murder. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4 .- Claus A. Blixt today pleaded guilty to the murde of Catherine Ging. He was entenced to the penlientiary for life.

Blixt confessed himself to be the actual murderer of Miss Ging, but claimed that Harry Hayward persuaded him to the deed. Hayward will be hanged.

### GEV. NEWTON'S FUNERAL.

Services Over the Dend Soldier Held in New York.

NEW YORK, May 4.- The funeral serv ices over the remains of the late Gen. John S. Newton took place today at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. The remains were escorted from the home of the late general to the church by the first artillery, United States army, under command of Lleut. Col. Miller, and light battery K, U. S. A., pallbearers were Col. James Mercer, Col. Eugene McLean, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Col. George L Gillespie, J. Edward Simmons, Xavier Boyd, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Huntington W. Jackson, Col. Loomis L. Langdon and John L. Bliss.

### GUNS FOR BATTLE SHIPS

Difference Between Those of Twelve and Thirteen-Inch Caliber.

Why Ordnance Officers Urge the Adoption of the Latter Size for Naval Use.

The naval officers who have been urging the department to fit the new battle ships with thirteen-inch guns, notwithstanding the tendency in Europe to decrease the maximum naval caliber to twelve inches, have felt themselves very much strengthened in their position by the results of the trial of the eighteen-inch Carnegie plate at Indian Head a few days ago. This was the first opportunity that has offered recently to test the respective destructive effects of shells from the twelve and thirteen-inch rifles, and the result of the experiment was most instructive.

Difference Between the Two.

The twelve-inch gun on the second sho was fired with a powder charge that gave it a velocity of 1,926 feet and delivered a blow that was equivalent to that which it is calculated to give on the side of a ship distant a thousand yards when the ship distant a thousand yards when the gun is loaded with the highest service charge and the projectile speeds at a rate above 2,000 per second when it leaves the gun. The effect of this shot was the penetration of the plate about seven inches and a crack extending from top to bottom. When it came to the turn of the thirteeninch gun the penetration of the plate was deeper, another crack was made three inches wide and the whole plate was forced to the rear, completely crushing up the heavy timber backing.

Conjectured Effect. What the effect of such a blow would be upon the side of even the strongest ironclad can only be conjectured, for there is an absence of information in this country upon the subject, the Navy Department not be ing able to undertake the costly experiment of erecting a section of the framing of a of erecting a section of the framing of a battle ship to serve as the support for the target. It is probable, however, that the shock would be so heavy as to endanger the fastening of the armor plates and start leaks, if it was not even more destructive. But the important fact to be considered is that this particular shot was fired at the low velocity of 1,810 feet, which means that it would have delivered a similar blow upon a ship 2,000 yards distant, or at least twice the distance of the full power range of the twelve-inch gun. twelve-inch gun.

What Ordnance Officers Claim. As, according to the modern conception of correct tactics, battle ships will begin to fight almost as soon as they can see each other, the point of superiority of the thirteen-inch gun is found in its ability to deliver an equivalent blow to the twelve-inch gun at twice the range it is said to be of the greatest value, and, according to the ordnance officers, should at once turn the decision of the department in its favor in the case of the new battle ships.

SUBURBAN HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Secretary Lamont Says Everybody Will Be Given a Chance. Secretary Lamont, who is ex-officio chair-

man of the commission designated by Congress to pass finally upon the plans of the District Commissioners for suburban extension of streets in the District, said to a Star reporter today that he had already received several communications from property holders and other persons intersted in the subject, but that the commission had not as yet been able to give the question serious consideration. "You can say, however," he added, "that it is the disposition of the members of the commission position of the members of the commission to give everybody a chance in this matter." The commission consists of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the chief of engineers of the army. It has not yet fully organized for business, owing o the absence of Secretary Smith from the city since the report was submitted by the District Commissioners. All the papers in the case, including maps, etc., have been placed in charge of the chief of engineers. It is not likely that the commission will enter actively into the consideration of this most important question before Monday, the 13th instant.

The reason for this is that there will be

The reason for this is that there will be The reason for this is that there will be a change in the office of chief of engineers in the meantime, caused by the retirement of Gen. Casey, the incumbent, on the 10th instant, and the officer appointed to succeed him will, under the law, be ex-officio a member of the "suburban highway commission," as it is called. Unless all signs fail, the new member will be Col. Craighill of the president of the control of the contro f the engineer corps, now stationed in

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Most of Them for the First Half of This Year Concluded.

The civil service examinations for the first half of 1895 are practically concluded. Only a few in the far northwest still remain to be held, and four out of the five traveling examiners have already returned to Washington. The routes and dates for the fall examinations are not yet decided upon, and will not be for nearly two

The number of persons appearing to take the examinations was about the usual average. On the northern route, which in cludes New England, New Jersey, Dela

### SOUND MONEY LITERATURE.

Mr. Stone Says It is Not so Attractive

as That of Free Silver. Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvanta is in the city on a short visit to his family, who have been residing here since the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Stone is very much disgusted with the growth of free silver sentiment in western Pennsylvania. His district lies in the city of Allegany, opposite Pittsburg, and he has been very much surprised to observe that free silver is making some friends in that

neighborhood. Mr. Stone attributes the growth of the sentiment to the popular propaganda which has been carried on by the free silver peo-ple. They have gone right down among ple. They have gone right down and the the masses, he says, and have talked finance to them and written it in a popular, catchy way and in a manner to conce from the ordinary man the spectousness the arguments put forth. Mr. Stone thinks it would be wise

Mr. Stone thinks it would be wise to establish a sound money bureau in that section of the country to meet the argu-ments of the free silver people in the same vein. He says the trouble with the sound vein. He says the trouble with the sound money literature generally distributed is that it is too heavy and too abstruse for the understanding of the people it is intended to reach. The sound money articles disseminated from the headquarters in New York, while admirable in their way, he says, do not compete on equal terms with the literature disseminated by the free silver men

The Iowa Cyclone Was Fatal to the Young.

SEVERAL SCHOOL HOUSES WRECKED

Many Deaths by Lightning Are Reported.

WIRES ARE PROSTRATED

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 4.-At least fifty-two people are believed to have been killed in the terrible cyclone that passed over this part of Iowa last evening. Some persons estimate the death roll between 200 and 250, but it is not believed it will reach that number. No one, as yet, can tell how great the loss of life is, or how extensive the damage, until reports from the outly-ing districts have been received. The telegraph wires in this section are all down, and authentic information is hard to get, Three school houses are known to have been demolished, two teachers and several pupils and nearly a score of others killed, and many buildings wrecked.

Dead or Missing.

Those known to be dead or missing are Mamie S. Haggie and five brothers, killed near Sloux Center; Mrs. John Kerster, near Sicux Center, her child blown away and not yet found; Anna Marsden, teacher in Coombs School, near Ireton; George Mars-Coombs School, near Ireton; George Marsden, brother to Anna, teacher in another school near Ireton; Charles Marsden, killed near Sioux Center; Mrs. Post, killed near Sioux Center; Mrs. Post, killed near Sioux Center; Rudolph Schwerdefeger, aged twenty-one, killed by lightning near Sutherland; Peter Stimmer, killed in his house near Lawrence by lightning; two children of L. W. Coombs, killed near Sioux Center; Mrs. John H. Waterman, killed near Sibuy, child of a Verhoff, killed near Sioux Center; John Patterson, William Rudiches, Mrs. R. W. Smith, G. F. Balling, Mrs. Herman Bellkomps, two children, Anna Hoisington, Bertha Doonburg, H. G. Neiderfrank, M. F. Hoyt and J. Jamison. Besides the above, a number were injured, some fatally.

Many Young Lives Taken. A peculiar feature of the disaster is the number of youthful lives lost by the cruel

winds. Three school houses near Sloux Center were destroyed while school was in progress, and at each one from three to ten children were killed or injured. Many of the children were carried from a quarter to half a mile before they alighted. Two little daughters of John Koster, a farmer near Sioux Center, were picked up as they were leaving the school house and dashed into heaving the school house and dashed into a wire fence, where both were killed. Two sons of C. H. Haggie, at the same school house, had their legs broken and received other injuries, from which they will not die. Mr. Haggie's house is near the school house. Although he escaped, his daughter was so badly injured that she cannot live. The parents of many of the children escaped the storm, and are nearly fractic with anylory. storm, and are nearly frantic with anxiety

to learn whether their little ones are dead Many Killed by Lightning.

A curious feature of the cyclone was the ccompaniment of electrical violence, and many deaths by lightning are reported. The towns of Sioux Center, Ireton, Range City, Perkins, Doon, Hul, Sheldon, Alton, Ashton, Sibley and Lemars were almost found lodged in trees, where they had bee found lodged in trees, where they had been hurled by the wind. Where had stood fine residences could be found nothing but a cellar hole, and in some cases a few twisted timbers, while strewn all over the ground were portions of buildings and furniture, bearing not the least semblance of their original form, and useless except for kundling. Fields of spreadlesses. kindling. Fields of sprouting grain are bare, trees uprooted and all is desolation along the path of the cyclone.

Havoc With Des Moines Wires. DES MOINES, Iowa, May 4 .- A cyclone assed in a northwesterly direction about ten miles west of this city last night. It crossed the Chicago Great Western tracks near Orilla and interrupted telegraphic communication. No definite reports of extensive loss to property or life have been received. A hard wind storm struck Des Moines. It was accompanied by electrical manifestations, which created havoc with the local telephone and telegraphic service. The managers of the electric street railways had been warned by telegram from Okiahoma and Sioux City, and stopped traffic and interrupted their circuits. The wind in Des Moines damaged small buildings, but the loss will not be great. A heavy rain began falling at the time and continued until early this morning. communication. No definite reports of ex-

Many Buildings Destroyed. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 4.-The cyclone which struck this section did much damage to property. In this city many small buildings were blown to pieces, and windows of several fine residences were smash-

ed in and contents of the houses damaged by rain. No lives were lost. A Cloudburst in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S.D., May 4.-Besides the cyclone, which did considerable damage at West Sioux Falls and vicinity, there was a regular cloudburst twenty miles north and an immense rise in the river is looked for. The Sloux at Della Rapids is running over the Milwaukee tracks, and Skunk creek is also high and flooding farms in its

An Opera House Blown Down. WEBSTER, S. D., May 4.-The northern ortion of Spink county, S. D., was swept by a cyclone last night. The greatest damage by far reported was at Ashton where the opera house was blown down the Congregational Church demolished and many houses and barns destroyed. Farm houses, granaries and barns for miles east of Ashton are completely blown away. The telegraph wires are down, and it is impossible to learn whether any one was killed or injured in the stricken town.

Many Large Hallstones Fell. MADRID, Iowa, May 4.-A terrible rain and wind storm passed over this section of the state. Hail fell in large quantities, the stones being as large as hazel nuts

waukee road were blown out on the main track, where they were found by the switching crew in time to avert a wreck with the eastern passenger train. A Conservative Report. CHICAGO, May 4.-The Northwestern Bailroad Company's official report from the cyclone-swept district of Iowa, dated Ireon, says: A cyclone started about fou miles north of Ireton yesterday afternoon

A dozen freight cars on a siding of the Mil-

and traveled fourteen miles in an easterly direction. Five school houses were de-stroyed, twenty lives were lost and fifty people were injured. Particulars meager. Secretary Smith's Return.

Secretary Smith returned this morning from his successful professional trip to Georgia, having been detained a day longer than he intended. He spent the early part of the day on his accumulated official mall, and at 11 o'clock set out for the White House, where he remained until 1 p.m.

Settlers in the Far Northwest Want Troops.

It is Feared That More Bloodshed Will Follow-Hostilities Have Begun-North Dakota Affair.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., May 4 .-- The trouble between settlers and renegade In-dians of Kalispel valley, which has been brewing for a long time, has at last resulted in a conflict, and the present state of affairs in the valley indicates that serious trouble and bloodshed are sure to result inless the government at once steps in

with troops to protect the settlers. Hostilities commenced on Tuesday, when three settlers, named William Jared, "Bid" Jared and Oscar McLaughlin, were attacked by a band of redskins led by "Big Sam," who attempted to drive them from a quar ter section of land which they were fencing in. "Big Sam" opened things by drawing an iron bar from under his blanket and aiming a blow at William Jared, who was felled to the ground.

The other Indians then rusned in with the other indians their rushed in with knives and clubs, and after a short fight the whites, all badly wounded, succeeded in reaching their boat. They opened fire on the Indians, killing one, the others escaping by dodging behind trees and rocks, where the whites dared not follow, being largely outnumbered by the reds. The Indians then rean to their camp, a wile discussion of the camp a wile discussion of the reason a wile discussion. largely outnumbered by the reds. The Indians then ran to their camp, a mile distant, and soon returned fully armed, but the settlers had put the river between themselves and their foes.

The settlers along the valley have been thoroughly aroused over this latest outrage and are arming themselves, preparatory to driving the redskins out of the country. The Indian agent who is powerless to converted the control of the country. The Indian agent, who is powerless to con-trol these renegades, has appealed for troops to prevent bloodshed.

The North Dakota Trouble.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 4.-A promnent citizen of Rolla, N. D., telegraphs the Journal that the Indian difficulty there has been fomented and stirred up by the scheming of the deputy United States marshals to get fees and mileage. He charges, and offers to back up his charges with affidavits, that there would never have been any trouble if Deputy Schindler had not caused a great number of arrests on fictitious or trivial charges for what there was in it. Schindler devotes a good deal was in it. Schindler devotes a good deal of time to looking up supposed irregularities, swearing out warrants and taking the supposed offenders on long rallroad trips to Bismarck or Grand Forks, where occasionally they plead guilty, are sentenced to a few days in the jail and are then released. He is charged with procuring the sale of liquor to the half-breeds in order to trump up cases, and even arrests order to trump up cases, and even arrests his own friends and relatives when they take a trip at government expense. Re-cently he arrested his brother-in-law and took him before Judge Thomas. Roulette county has no jail and seatences are served out by Schindler's prisoners at their own

An investigation by the Washington au-therities is demanded. NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Mr. Gresham's Illness is Painful, but

Not Critical. Secretary Gresham rested better than usual last night, but there is no material change in his condition today. He suffers great pain at intervals, and has been forbidden to receive callers. The stomach and intestinal conditions show a slight improvement, but the liver troubles are still active, and are complicated with intercostal neuralgia. To add to his afflictions he has developed a cold, as a result of his frequent drives to the President's country home during the recent cold spell. His physician says there is no occasion for alarm over his condition, and that he will probably be all right again in a few weeks. When his condition justifies it, the distinguished patient will be taken to Fort donroe for rest and recuperation.

Treasury Department Changes. The following changes have been made in the classified service in the Treasury

Appointments-Office of auditor for Post Office Department: A. B. Keefer, Pennsyl vania, \$1,000.

Promotions-Office of auditor for Post Office Department: Homer J. Bibb, Missouri, from \$1,400 to \$1,600; L. D. Marcellus, Massachusetts, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; L. M. Bartlett, Massachusetts, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; A. F. Hellman, Pennsylvania, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; A. F. Hellman, Pennsylvania, from \$1,400; A. F. Heliman, Fennsylvania, from \$1,000 to \$1,200; L. A. Cornish, District of Columbia, from \$900 to \$1,000. Office of internal revenue: Elmer A. Forbes, Kansas, from \$1,200 to \$1,400; Luther F. Speer, Pennsylvania, from \$1,200 o \$1,460.
Office of coast and geodetic survey: P. A

Welker, Ohio, from \$1,500 to \$2,000; John Nelson, Maryland, from \$1,200 to \$1,600 L. Baldwin, Ohio, from \$720 to \$1,200 A. L. Baldwin, Onio, from \$120 to \$1,500. Charles C. Yates, Ohio, from \$720 to \$300. H. C. Denson, Alabama, from \$720 to \$300; O. B. French, Ohio, from \$720 to \$900.

Assigned to Regiments. The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Col. Jacob F. Kent to the twenty-fourth infantry. Col. Samuel Ovenshine to the twenty-third infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Clarence M. Bailey to the eighteenth infantry. Lieutenant Colonel James W. Powell, jr., o the fifteenth infantry. Major Charles Hobart to the fifteenth infantry.

Major John N. Coe to the twenty-first in-

fantry. Capt. John J. Brereton to the twenty-Courth Infantry, company G.
Capt. William C. Buttler to the third infantry, company H.
Capt. James S. Rogers to the twentieth infantry, company K.

The Trouble With Red Thunder.

The Indian office has received the follow ng dispatch from Agent Hall at Rolla, N.D., near the edge of the Turtle Mountain reservation. It is dated May 4, and is in reply to the President's order to the In dians to cease resistance, which was sent yesterday:
"Red Thunder is off the reservation, and

"Red Thunder is on the reservation, and at St. John's. I shall see him this morning and explain your message. The parties to be arrested are in a log house, and protected, it is reported, by 200 men. The marshal's posse is on the ground, but is powerless to make the arrests. No danger to settlers is apprehended. Reservation out of the second of the s

### Presidential Appointments.

The President today appointed James M. Mertin of Louisiana to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Louisiana. He also made the following appointments in the revenue cutter service: William F. Kilgord, to be captain; Howard Emery, to be first lleutenant; Francis M. Dunwoody, to be first lleutenant. Promotions in the pavy: William W. Woohull, to be pay inspector, with the rank of commander; William K. Van Reypen, medical director, with the rank of captain

Ordered to West Point. First Lieut, Samuel E. Smiley, fifteenth

infantry, now in this city, has been ordered to duty in the law department of the Unit-ed States Military Academy. today.

# MANY ARE MISSING TROUBLE WITH INDIANS THE REAL RESULT

The Monroe Doctrine Shown the Door by England.

PRECEDENT OF THE CORINTO EPISODE

Congress.

A New Declaration to Be Made by

RELATIONS TO BE DEFINED

Exit the Monroe doctrine, with England, in the capacity of grand chamberlain, showing the door.

That such is the result of the Corinto episode, so far as the United States is concerned, many public men privately admit. They find it impossible to take any other of the matter. Whether the administration was right or wrong in the attitude it assumed is not regarded as being so much to the point. The fact remains that the attitude assumed was formally and officially assumed, and this government stands committed by it. That awful thing, a precedent, has been made. Great Britain and the whole of Europe are greatly amused, while Central and South America are correspondingly depressed. It is comedy for the one side and tragedy for the other, with the United States, under Mr. Cleveland's guidance, the bountiful provider of both entertainments.

### A New Declaration.

But while the Monroe doctrine, so long so called, has in its supposed form received its quietus, there is no thought of abandoning the question of just what relations this country, as the great republic, of right sustains, or ought to sustain, to the Central and South American republics as re-publics. The solution of that question is now cot sidered imperative, and that it will be entered upon when Congress assembles next winter is certain. Both national pride and the business interests involved in the Nicaragua canal will demand this, and a new detring embodying the popular connew dectrine, embodying the popular con-ception of the old Monroe doctrine—a sort of Monroe doctrine up to date—will be of Monroe doctrine up to date-will be formulated and passed for official promul-

gation.

It is apparent that many difficulties will present themselves. The transatlantic view, just developed, will have to be met. England says, and Europe will echo it, that the United States must either shoulder all the United States must either shoulder all of the quarrels of Central and South American republics with transatlantic powers, and answer itself squarely and promptly to those powers, or else keep hands off in such controversies altogether. No middle ground is mentioned. Such a thing as arbitration, with the United States using friendly offices, seems not to have been considered. The United States must either buckle on her armor and go to battle withconsidered. The United States must either buckle on her armor and go to battle without delay, or else cross her hands behind her back and look on while a helpless little neighbor is cudgeled to the content of a powerful antagonist. It will be for Congress to find a middle ground. England's proposition, it is thought safe to say, will not be accepted. The United States will undertake to act neither as the policeman for the western hemisphere, nor as an indifferent idler, when the interests of her smaller neighbors are involved. She will find something to do in such circumstances without undertaking to do it all.

### To Satisfy Sentiment.

It may be, however that the greatest difficulty will be encountered in satisfying sentiment in the little republics themselves. There is not only a depression, but a consternation of feeling existing there at presof Central America are greatly disap-pointed in the United States. They are even talking of forming an alliance among themselves to resist future foreign aggres-sions. They have lost faith in this country. The great republic, their powerful neighbor, upon whom they had been leaning so confidently, has failed them. The Monroe doctrine turns out to be the Mrs. Harris of diplomacy. There's no such person. Will they care, then, to co-operate in any policy devised and proposed by this country looking to the establishment of matual relating the country to the establishment of matual relating to the establishment of matual relating to the establishment of matual relating to the establishment of the country to the establishment of the establishment of the country to the establishment of the country to the establishment of the country to the establishment of the establishment of the country to the establishment of the country to the establishment of the establishment of the country to the establishment of the establ ing to the establishment of mutual relations that will mean something? Will it avail anything to assure them in frank an avail anything to assure them in frank and respectful terms that the foreign policy of the present administration, from the Hawaiian episode down, has not reflected popular sentiment in the United States? But, most of all, what must a policy represent that will restore to the United States he lost prestige in this business and at the lost prestige in this business, and at the same time commend itself to those countries to the south, helping along as best they can the cause of a popular govern-ment?

The Administration's Interpretation. The Monroe doctrine, as the administration interpreted it, was monumental selfish

ness. It didn't mean anything of benefit to anybody but to the people of the United States. They alone were considered. It was not a championship of popular government at all. Monarchical intrigues and aggressions on this side of the Atlantic were to be forbidden if the interests of were to be forbidden if the interests of the United States were threatened. Ac-cording to this theory, Louis Napoleon was ordered out of Mexico because the estab-lishment of a monarchy, with an amiable Austrian under bad influences on the throne, might work harm to this country. throne, might work narm to this country. The Central Americans now may ask, would that action have been taken if Louis Napoleon had been operating as far south as Nicaragua or Brazil? And this point, when pressed, will, it is believed, cail for something more than fine phrase-making on the part of the United States.

Clearly, therefore, as some public men

Clearly, therefore, as some public men elieve, if anything is to be accomplished in the direction indicated it must be by the adoption of a policy by the United States which, while free from undue assertion, shall yet extend to her small neighbors to the south the benefits of a real friendship. Otherwise, it will be useless to approach them at all. If the United States is not the south of the same contention between the same contention to the same contention. to enter into any contention between a small American republic and a transatlansmall American republic and a transatlan-tic power unless her own individual wel-fare is threatened, the small republics will not care to accept her hand. They may even openly refuse it, and proceed to develop the idea suggested of an alliance among themselves to protect themselves against foreign powers incited to hostil-ities because of their helplessness when taken singly.

Such an Alliance Not Likely to Succeed.

taken singly.

If such an alliance could hope for success in Central America, more than one man of prominence in the United States would be glad to see it formed. They would be glad, too, to see England the first victim of its power. She would be likely sooner or later to tackle it, and if she could receive a good basting as the result of her tyranny it would recall with satisfaction in this country the basting the colonies gave her. But the idea is that no such union as the colonies effected is possible among the Central American countries. They are peopled by a different race, and their interests are not as closely inter-woven as were those of the colonies. The solution of the difficulty, therefore, seems to be an understanding between them and the United States whereby the alted States whereby the greater shall in times of stress act as the

> The Concord at Amoy. The gunboat Concord arrived at Amoy

Semi-Official Announcement Made in London.

It Can Hardly Be Expected for a Few Days-News of a Tumult

at Managua.

LONDON, May 4 .- It is semi-officially announced this afternoon that the British government has not yet received Nicaragua's acquiescence in the British de mands. A definite reply can hardly be ex-

pected for a few days. The Daily News says: "The world has not appreciated the tactics of President Zelaya of Nicaragua or recognized his wisdom. The United States having refused to dance to his piping, he now warns them of Nicaragua's bitterness and indignation. His riends, through Colon telegrams, are now seeking to impress the world with a sense

of his peril in reaching a settlement of the of his perll in reaching a settlement of the dispute with Great Britain."

The Times says: "While the prospects of peace are good in Asia, we are within measurable distance of a reconciliation with Nicaragua. The Earl of Kimberley has shown himself to be an indulgent creditor. If President Zelaya sanctions the agreement our ships will immediately leave Nicaragua, and as Corinto would be indispensable to the government if a revolution should break out, President Zelaya will probably hasten to comply with the British terms."

NEW YORK, May 4 .- A special to the World from Corinto, Nicaragua, says: Capt. Trench, whom the British appointed governor, denies that he has ordered any arrests made. He says the people are or-derly and friendly, and he has found the inhabitants of Corinto and the Nicaraguan officials extremely courteous. Commander officials extremely courteous. Commander Stokes, who came ashore with dispatches, corroborated Capt. Trench. Both returned corroborated Capt. Trench. Both returned on board ship to see Admiral Stephenson at noon. Capt. Trench afterward returned and immediately ordered the embarkation of the greater portion of his men. Only fifty-eight British marines remain on shore now. They will embark as soon as Capt. Trench turns the town over to the Nicaraguans. Everybody here is pleased.

A special to the World from Managua says: A howling mob is rushing through the streets yelling: "Death to Zelaya and his advisers." An outbreak is imminent. The troops are confined to the barracks all ready for an emergency. Reinforcements are coming from Leon.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

Four to Be With Full Sail Power and Two With Twin Screws.

Secretary Herbert has finally settled the dispute in the board of naval bureau chiefs over the designs for the six light-draft gunboats authorized to be built by the last Congress. Four members of the board reported in favor of twin-screw boats without sails, while two members held to the design prepared by the construction bureau, which contemplated single-screw, full-sail-powered vessels. It is evident that Secretary Herbert, who was placed in a position where he was obliged to decide between the two views, found the arguments presented in favor of the plans of the con-struction bureau the strongest, promising, as they did, superior efficiency and a considerable economy in the cost of running

the vessels.

Still, he could not afford to ignore the recommendation of the majority of the board entirely, so he has decided to build boats of each type, four with full sail power and single screws and two with twin screws and without sail power, having only two signaling masts. The construction bureau has been notified of this decision and will begin at once to draw new plans for twin-screw boats without sail power, those aiready drawn for the sailing gunboats being unavailable for the other type in view of the radical difference in the lines required for single and twin-screw boats.

boats. The new designs will closely resemble those for gunboat No. 7, now building at Newport News, although they will be on a reduced scale, so as to bring the tonnage from 1,400 down to about 980. The draft will be 12 feet, as calculated for the sailing gunboats, and the battery will be the sam gunboats, and the battery will be the same—six four-inch guns and a secondary battery. The horse power will be 800 and the speed about twelve knots. Work on the plans will be pushed, and it is expected that the advertisements for proposals will be insued in about one worth. be issued in about one month

REPRESENTATIVE HITT'S ILLNESS.

The Crisis Expected Soon—He Railies After a Bad Night.

Representative Hitt of Illinois passed a bad night and was reported worse this morning by his attending physician This afternoon Mr. Hitt had rallied some what since this morning and was report

ed to be in no immediate danger. It was understood today that the crisis in Mr. Hitt's case must arrive in the next twenty-four hours, and that if he shall safely pass that period his recovery may be expected. It is now said that the im-mediate danger is from meningitis. One of the most serious symptoms in his recent illress has been at times a marked brain

trouble.

15. In New York.

Maj. Pruden, the President's assistant private secretary, is recovering from a spell of sickness. He was able to be out today. Controller Eckels is expected to return

from Detroit this evening. Representatives Wheeler and Bankhead of Alabama are on a visit to the city. They were at the Treasury Department to-

ay. Mr. Mason of West Virginia, ex-commis

sioner of internal revenue, is in the city on private business.

Mr. Eugene C. Copenhaver has left the city for a few weeks' gunning and in the mountains of Pennsylvania Rev. E. S. Todd, D. D., pastor of Hamline M. E. Church, is detained in Kansas City, Mo., owing to the continued illness of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Pullman. Mr. John B. Wight, president of the Washington board of fire underwriters, has been invited to and will attend the twenty-ninth annual meeting and banquet of the national board of fire underwriters, Apri

The Spanish Minister's Presentation Arrangements have been made for the crmal presentation of Senor Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish minister, to the President on Monday at noon. The introductions will be made by Acting Secretary Uhl. Owing to the existing complications between Spain and the United States in regard to the Allianca affair, the addresses to be exchanged on this occasion will be more interesting than such formalities usually are.

Sent Home From Havana.

The Spanish minister has informed the State Department that Travers Harmon and Gordon Thomas, the two boys who ran away from their homes in this city and were caught in Havana, had been turned over to United States vice Consul Springer at the Cuban port, and were put on board the steamer Seneca, which sailed for New York yesterday. Mr. Thomas, father of one of the boys, has gone to New York to meet the steamer and bring them home.

Government Receipts. National bank notes received today for

edemption, \$183,214. Government receipts -From internal revenue, \$430,766; customs, \$451,403; miscellaneous, \$119,514.

# NO REPLY FROM NICARAGUA REPUBLICAN PLANS

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Pesterdap's

Star contained 50 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 745 separate announces ments. Ebese advertisers Sought publicity-not merefy

space.

Policy of the Party Will Be Conservative.

FOR PROTECTION AND SOUND MONEY

The West Losing Its Chances for the Nomination.

SILVER AND BIMETALLISM

At this time, when the boundary lines of the two great political parties of the country are uncertain and shifting, thinking men of both factions are puzzling themselves over the prospects of the future. The imminency of radical change from a basis of long standing is believed to confront both democrats and republicans.

It is the opinion of some republicans at this capital, an opinion freely and frequently expressed in the political gossip of the hour, that the tendency of the times clearly points out the policy of the republican party for the future. It is said that with the wiping out of old boundary lines by the growing tendency, in many sections, toward free trade, free silver, flat money, scalalism, populism and un-American doctrines of all kinds, it behooves the republican party more than ever to tend to conservatism and stand on the unequivocal basis of protection to American industries, sound money, good government, sound financial credit, and a vigorous American policy.

policy.

It is the belief of these people that the republican party should draw the line closer than ever before on the conservative plan upon which it was organized, vigorously excluding ideas foreign to that policy and affording opportunity to those who do not want to stand on this basis to cast their lot with the adherents of whatever ism they may choose.

Lessening of Western Chances. The natural consequences of following this policy, it is claimed, would be the les-

sening of the chances of presidential candidates from the west for securing the republican nomination. To the eastern and central states republican there is something specious in the cry of bimetallism, especially when it is uttered by a western especially when it is uttered by a western man. Politicians of the capital have come to regard this word bimetallism as an exceedingly elastic term, capable of embracing a wide range of meaning, from almost absolute silver monometallism to the practical gold standard. Bimetallism is regarded by many politicians as a very conpractical gold standard. Bimetallism is regarded by many politicians as a very convenient political fence upon which the wary statesman can sit while he shakes with equal heartiness the hand of the silver man on one side and the gold man on the other. A man can profess the strongest bimetallic sentiments and yet excuse his vote in Congress for a gold measure upon the ground that independent bimetallism by this country is inexpedient at this time. Or, on the other hand, it is but an easy step from the bimetallic fence to the silver man's side, upon the excuse that the only way to force bimetallism is through the constant advocacy of silver's cause.

Qualifications of a Candidate. Thus arises the suspicion in many minds against the bimetallic candidate from the far west. He is recognized to be on the financial fence, but is exposed to greater temptation and greater pressure to alight on the silver side than on the sound money side, because his affiliations, surroundings and influences are all that way. The arguof the future is to stand for good money, sound credit, good government and protection of all things American, the head of the party, recognized as such in the President.

must be a man of no uncertain

in the ring of his metal.

Opposed to this view of the future are those politicians who profess to see the only salvation of the republican party to the in a middle course, a compromise and recognition of the rights and wishes of a weighten and interest. recognizion of the rights and which weighty and influential branch of the party in the west. They are met, however, with the claim that in this case the people will weighty and influential branch of the party in the west. They are met, however, with the claim that in this case the people will come with the party and not the party go to the people. It is argued that when the western brethren, who in the majority of cases are western only by recent residence and not by birth or instinct, see the stand taken by the conservative element of the party, and are brought face to face with the alternative, their hearts will warm with the tradition and history of the republican party, and they will not leave its broad and tried track to follow the unknown and traditional tracks to follow the unknown and the strength of the face of the

experimental paths of new financial and in-dustrial schemes. HELPED BY MR. BAYARD.

Uncle Sam's Good Offices Effected the Menraguan Agreement.

It is stated by officials of the diplomatic corps who have been directly concerned in the British-Nicaragua imbroglio that a misapprehension exists as to the part taken by the United States in bringing about the agreement reached. Some recent cables to this country from London have sought to convey the impression that Senor Medito convey the impression that Senor Medina, the Salvadorean minister, effected the settlement. It is said that the good offices of the State Department, exerted in no uncertain way through Ambassador Bayard, brought about the agreement. It was deemed advisable, however, that Senor Medina should be the medium of formal communication, although it is said that his efforts would not have brought appreciable results had they not been supplemented by Mr. Bayard.

AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Mr. Richardson on the Condition of

Things in Iowa. Mr. J. J. Richardson, member of the democratic committee for Iowa, was at the White House today and talked about the money campaign that is going on in the west. Mr. Richardson says that Iowa has not been so badly affected by the silver sentiment as some of the other states, and he thought the people there are largely against free silver.

The President's Portrait.

Percy Ives of Michigan has just com-pleted a portrait of President Cleveland, For the past month the President has been giving his spare time to sittings. The porness is very satisfactory to the President. It also meets with the hearty approval of Mrs. Cleveland, who has watched the progress of the portrait with great interest.

Two Appointments. William J. Gibson has been appointed

fore the board of general appraisers at New York. George R. McKay of Cleve-land, Ohio, has been appointed assistant United States attorney for the northern district of Ohio. Fourth-Class Postmasters.

counsel for the United States in cases be-

Thirty-four fourth-class postmasters were

appointed today, twenty-nine of whom were to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignations.